



# CRAVEN COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

---

## Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937.

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Combined District for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

In it are summarised statistics and details which are given at greater length in the separate reports issued in connection with the respective Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities.

The reports are drawn up on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular 1650 and, in accordance with the economic cuts recommended by both Central Authority and District Councils, condensation and cross-reference to previous reports are practised as much as possible, all that is required being limited to a record of alterations, improvements or developments which have taken place during the year.

### A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Combined District is approximately 75,500, of which 29,000 are in the five Urban and 46,000 in the four Rural Areas.

No change in the boundaries of any of these areas has yet been effected, but on April 1st, 1938, the Worth Valley Authorities—Oakworth, Haworth and Oxenhope—and half of Keighley Rural (East and West Morton) become amalgamated with Keighley Borough. The other half of Keighley Rural (Steeton and Sutton) joins up with Skipton Rural. This means, among other things, a loss to the Combined Craven Districts of approximately 20,000 acres and 17,000 population.

In industrial areas, trade and employment was good till towards the end of the year, when apparently due to international complications exports, especially of textiles, diminished and unemployment showed an increase.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate : 12·13.

Compared with 12·7, 12·2, 11·7, 12·7 and 12·5 in the previous five years.

Death-rate : 15·18.

Compared with 13·5, 13·1, 13·1, 12·1 and 13·6 in the previous five years.

Infant Mortality : 53 per 1,000 children born.

Compared with 66, 56, 46, 43 and 49 in the previous five years, and with 58 for England and Wales.

A comparison of the several Authorities may be seen from the following table:—

Districts.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
Sedbergh .....	3921	40	10·20	51	13·00	—
Settle.....	13950	192	13·76	201	14·40	57
Skipton .....	17960	202	11·24	314	17·50	29
Keighley .....	9825	122	12·41	114	11·60	57
Total: Rural ...	45656	556	12·17	680	14·89	43
Skipton .....	12840	149	11·69	184	14·33	87
Silsden .....	4981	58	11·62	73	14·65	34
Oakworth .....	3763	53	14·08	63	16·74	75
Haworth .....	5568	70	12·57	98	17·60	71
Oxenhope .....	2119	23	10·85	40	18·87	43
Total: Urban ....	29271	353	12·05	458	15·64	70
Total (1937)...	74927	909	12·13	1138	15·18	53
Total (1936)...	75357	944	12·52	1027	13·62	49
Total (1935)...	75524	962	12·73	921	12·19	43
Total (1934)...	75363	884	11·74	1002	13·09	46
Total (1933)...	75146	924	12·29	988	13·14	56

Although there are individual exceptions, it will be seen, compared with the past few years, that the record for the Combined Craven District is fairly satisfactory. The Birth-rate is low and stationary, the Death-rate above the average of the past five years and the infant mortality below the average for England and Wales.

Comparing individual Authorities, it will be noted that the decline in the Birth-rate of Rural Districts continues, and a slight decrease in the Urban. On the other hand, both Rural and Urban show an increased mortality compared with previous years.

The infant mortality in the Rural Districts rose from 31 per 1,000 live births in 1935 to 48 in 1936, but fell to 43 in 1937, whereas the Urban Districts show a rise to 70.

Thus with an Infant Mortality for the whole of Craven of 53, the record compares favourably with 58 for England and Wales, 52 for the Great Towns and 55 for towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000.

#### STILL-BIRTHS.

As noted in previous reports, the percentage of Still-Births to total births varies considerably in the several districts.

Rural: Keighley 6·1, Skipton 6·4, Settle 2·0, Sedbergh 2·4. Total 4·6 per cent.

Urban: Skipton 5·0, Oakworth 7·0, Haworth 2·7, Silsden 7·8, Oxenhope 0. Total 5·1 per cent.

The Still-Births per 1,000 of the population are for the Combined Craven Districts ·61, compared with ·60 for England and Wales, ·67 for the 125 Great Towns and ·64 for the smaller towns.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Of late years the deplorable loss of mothers in childbirth has excited considerable interest. In 1935 the record for Craven was exceptionally good, namely, one maternal death in 1,004 confinements, compared with 3.9 for England and Wales. In 1936, although in five of the nine constituent Authorities there was no death, the record is not satisfactory, there had been five maternal deaths in 991 cases of childbirth, i.e., a mortality rate of 5.3. This year again no maternal death in childbirth in the five Urban Districts, but three occurred in the Rural Areas, the rate being 3.1 per 1,000 total births, compared with 3.1 for England and Wales.

The following comparison of mortality rates in childbirth between Rural and Urban Districts in Craven and those for England and Wales is favourable, especially in the Urban Districts and in all compared with England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality Rates	England and Wales.	Craven Rural.	Craven Urban.	Craven Combined.
Per 1,000 Live Births ...	3.23	5.3	Nil.	3.30
Per 1,000 Total Births ...	3.11	5.1	Nil.	3.14

## B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

## 1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health : Wm. Scatterty, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors : Sedbergh—W. Batty, M.S.I.A.

Settle—F. Foxcroft, M.S.I.A., and N. Firth, M.S.I.A.

Skipton Rural—T. F. Ayrton, M.S.I.A., and R. R. Overend, M.S.I.A.

Keighley Rural—T. Burton, M.S.I.A.

Oakworth—W. Asa Bailey, M.S.I.A.

Oxenhope—W. Asa Bailey, M.S.I.A.

Haworth—J. Foy, M.S.I.A.

Silsden—J. W. Thornton, M.S.I.A.

Skipton—F. Holmes, M.S.I.A.

Other Officers : Services such as Tuberculosis, V.D., Maternity and Child Welfare, Veterinary Surgeons, Midwives, School Nurses, Health Visitors, etc., are controlled and staffed by the West Riding County Council.

## 2.—HOSPITALS.

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL | } See 1934 Report. |
| (b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES          |                    |

The small hospital at Sedbergh has been so little used for years that negotiations were completed between the Rural District Council and the Settle Council for cases of infectious disease in Sedbergh Rural District to be admitted into Austwick Fever Hospital.

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (c) TUBERCULOSIS. | } See Report for 1934. |
| (d) MATERNITY.    |                        |

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

Sanatoria are provided by the West Riding County Council, principally at Middleton, Ilkley, for men, Scotton Bank, Knaresborough, for women and children, and Eldwick, Bingley, for children. Since the opening of Scotton Bank, provision for advanced cases of Tuberculosis at Morton Banks is no longer available.



## (d) MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE, &amp;c.

Nursing Associations : Grants in aid are made by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, to Voluntary Associations in Bentham, Oakworth, Steeton and Sedbergh. An annual contribution is also paid to Bentham Infant Welfare Centre.

Ante-Natal Clinics : Clinics established by the County Council in Grassington (first Thursday), Settle (second Tuesday), Skipton (first Monday) are attended by Medical Officer of the County.

Maternity Homes : The County Council arrange for the admission of inlying cases in St. John's Hospital, Keighley, and District Hospital, Skipton, expenses being largely paid by the County Authority.

Provision for the treatment of Puerperal Pyrexia is similarly made at Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital, and Skipton Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Child Welfare Centres : Under the auspices of the County Council, centres are established in Glusburn, Grassington, Silsden, Haworth, Skipton, Settle and Ingleton. Voluntary centres are open in Oakworth, Glusburn, Bentham, etc.

## C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

## (a) WATER SUPPLIES.

For some years emphasis has been laid on the need for increased storage or alternatively augmented sources of supply to meet emergencies due to drought. Although during 1937 the need has not been so pressing, yet its existence in certain areas has been evident from the fact that restrictions have been made on the hours during which supplies were available. Still the season has not been so dry, and that such restrictions should be necessary suggests either insufficient storage accommodation or a great increase in the number of consumers. Such districts as Sutton, Gargrave, Cowling, Settle, etc., should have no difficulty in determining the cause of the local insufficiency.

Warning against the continued use of drinking supplies liable to pollution should not require annual repetition. Surface contamination by manuring, building extensions, overflowing sumps and defective drainage may for long periods produce only gastric disturbance with slightly impaired health without causing serious epidemic disease, but one never knows when highly infectious germs may be introduced to even the purest supply, and if the righteous scarcely be saved how can the careless and the guilty hope to escape.

During 1937 numerous samples were taken and several found to be polluted. The individual may complain, but with communal supplies the community as a whole must act. Optimism, backed by the fear of expense, naturally suggests delay, and the evil day and still heavier expense is the result. Detailed reference to this matter appears in the District Reports.

## (b) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The first step has been taken by Skipton Urban in this district to check pollution of streams by systematic action. The whole length of the stream running through the town has been cleaned out, and warning notice given against wilful pollution. In former reports, attention was drawn to the frequency with which drains and sumps were allowed to discharge into running water, and while some townships, e.g., Bradley, were moving, others, e.g., Horton-in-Ribblesdale and Stanbury, were content to mark time. They get rid of their liquid refuse, and if places lower down the stream do not too loudly complain, why not simply carry on as did their fathers before them.

## (c) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, SEWERAGE, &amp;c.

It is mere repetition to report that activity is shown in certain districts in dealing with closet contents, etc. Conversion of old-fashioned tub-closets and middens to water-carriage proceeds in villages, but in the more rural areas the difficulties of sewage disposal seem more or less insurmountable. This aspect is understandable and may even appear excusable so long as water supplies are not contaminated, but where others are liable to suffer only the best-known practicable means of disposal should be tolerated.

(d) SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS.

Classified statements of inspections, defects found and remedied, etc., are given by the Sanitary Inspectors in their respective District Reports.

D.—HOUSING.

The result of the Overcrowding Survey under the Housing Act, 1935, was laid before the respective Authorities last year, and the cleaning-up process has occupied your attention during the current year. In some districts there was comparatively little remaining to be done. You will remember that special attention had to be given to bedroom accommodation and the provision of separate rooms for the sexes above a certain age. Unfortunately the number of persons permitted in any given house is determined by the number of rooms, and to a less extent by the ages of the occupants, and seeing the living room (kitchen) is counted as a room, there may be and often is overcrowding in a moral and hygienic sense, though not from the legal point of view.

Reference to the position in the several Districts and to the re-housing activities may be found in the District Reports.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK.

In former reports your attention was drawn to the unpleasant fact that there was a larger proportion of tuberculous cows in Urban than in Rural Districts and to the further, though less evident fact, that milk produced in the Urban areas was bacteriologically less clean and therefore less wholesome than that produced in Rural. The report issued by the County Veterinary Surgeon confirms the first assertion and analysis of numerous samples lends weight to the second. While Medical Officers all over the country are recommending a larger consumption of milk, it would strengthen their appeal if Rural producers put pressure on their Urban competitors to start a healthy rivalry in wholesome milk production.

Adulteration by water or colouring matter comes within the sphere of the County Council, but cleanliness of supply and freedom from Tubercle Bacilli are dealt with by the Sanitary Authority. With regard to both these factors improvement is steadily progressive. Details of action taken to secure improvement are given in the District Reports, but it is of general interest to record that of 41 milk samples sent to the West Riding County Laboratory for examination for T. bacilli 24 were sent from Keighley Rural, 11 from Skipton Rural, and 4 from Settle Rural. Further, of 49 samples examined for bacterial count 33 were sent from Keighley Rural, 9 from Skipton Rural and 6 from Settle Rural.

A summary of results taken from the latest published report of the County Veterinary Surgeon is given to show the comparative incidence of Tuberculosis among milk-cows in the several districts :—

MILK INSPECTION.—Cattle killed under the Tuberculosis Order :—

	Number of Cows on Farms.	Number Slaughtered.	Percentage Tuberculosis.
Oakworth ... ..	944	12	1·27
Haworth ... ..	220	4	1·82
Oxenhope ... ..	420	4	·95
Silsden ... ..	701	5	·71
Skipton Urban ... ..	147	6	4·08
Keighley Rural ... ..	1078	17	1·58
Skipton Rural ... ..	9194	80	·87
Settle ... ..	10809	66	·61
Sedbergh ... ..	2774	3	·11
Percentage for Craven Districts ... ..			·74
Percentage for County ... ..			1·70
Percentage for Craven Rural Districts ... ..			·69
„ „ Urban „ ... ..			1·27

The following short extracts should also be of interest to both farmer and consumer.

“A somewhat disquieting feature is the great increase in diseased cattle in the Craven area. Thus the Settle police area shows an increase of 33 cattle, Skipton area 30 and Keighley area 21.

Of the diseased cows detected on routine inspection no less than 48 per cent. had disease of the udder. Of those reported by owners and veterinary practitioners, 23 per cent. were thus affected.

Of all animals slaughtered under the Order during the year the percentage of udder cases was 35.”

Mr. Batty, Sanitary Inspector, Sedbergh, reports :—

“The increasing tendency of farmers in this district to go in for milk production instead of stock-rearing, with the incident importation of milk stock to keep up the supply, will mean a lowering of the high standard of health among the stock in a district hitherto practically immune from Tuberculosis.” To counteract this tendency it is even suggested that the Ministry of Agriculture should subsidise farmers raising stock rather than producing milk.

#### (b) MEAT—SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Under this heading one need only remind you that there are more than 100 Slaughter-houses scattered over the 600 square miles in the Combined District, and these have to be inspected on slaughtering days by ten Inspectors with other equally important duties to fulfil. In spite, however, of the physical difficulties due to distance, transport and simultaneous slaughtering in different areas, one can say generally that the efforts made to ensure a wholesome meat supply are wonderfully efficient.

### F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

#### (1) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

INFLUENZA : Unusual prevalence was reported from schools throughout the whole district. Notices from the Local Education Offices showed that in Haworth schools only 40 per cent. were present, in Silsden (Aire View) 51 per cent. and (Hothfield) 58 per cent.

In Skipton Urban schools the attendance varied from 40 to 70 per cent., while in Skipton Rural and Keighley Rural it varied from 20 to 70 per cent.

Sedbergh reported schools closed because nearly all scholars and teachers ill.

In Settle districts the conditions were very similar.

MEASLES.—Grassington 40 cases ; Glusburn 18 ; Ingleton 15 ; Beamsley 6.

CHICKEN POX.—Silsden (Aire View) 44 cases, Langcliffe 26, Giggleswick 25, Riddlesden 17, Cononley 16 ; also prevalent in Glusburn and Skipton.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Skipton Urban : prevalent in all schools. Stainforth 17 ; Bradley 10.

MUMPS.—Riddlesden 39, Wigglesworth 25, Hellifield 13, Skipton Water Street 8.

Though the number of cases was large, the mortality was slight, only one death being registered, from Measles.

## (2) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

## (a) INCIDENCE.

The following notifiable diseases (positive or suspected) were brought to the notice of the several Authorities during 1937 :—

District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid and Para- typhoid.	Pneu- monia.	Puer- peral Fever.	Puer- peral Pyrexia.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever and Polio En- cephalitis.	Erysi- pelas	Oph- thalmia.	Total.
URBAN :										
Oakworth ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Haworth ...	3	20	4	2	—	—	—	3	—	32
Oxenhope ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silsden ...	21	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	29
Skipton ...	8	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	14
RURAL :										
Keighley ...	18	12	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	37
Sedbergh ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Settle ...	24	2	—	20	—	3	—	3	—	52
Skipton ...	12	5	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	29
Total ...	88	51	6	40	—	4	—	11	—	200

In eight of the nine constituent Authorities there was a drop in the number of infectious diseases notified. The exception was Haworth, where an outbreak of Diphtheria resulted in 20 cases being notified, compared with two in the previous year.

For comparison, it is interesting to note the fall in the total number of cases of infectious disease notified in the Combined area during the past five years, namely :—

429 in 1933  
 485 „ 1934  
 308 „ 1935  
 249 „ 1936  
 200 „ 1937

Death-rate from notifiable infectious diseases was '14, while that from Influenza was '51.



## (b) CONTROL.

The extent to which the several authorities availed themselves of their isolation hospital facilities is shown below (cases admitted for observation included)—

Hospital.	District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other.	Total.
Sedbergh .....	Sedbergh	2	5	—	7
Settle.....	Settle	23	2	8	33
Skipton Joint :					
	Skipton U.	8	2	1	11
	Skipton R.	6	7	—	13
	Silsden	23	4	1	28
K. B. & S. Joint :					
	Oakworth	1	—	—	1
	Haworth	2	21	5	28
	Oxenhope	—	—	—	—
	Keighley R.	13	12	3	28

## (c) ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

The seven zymotic diseases, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea, were registered as the causes of 11 deaths, viz., Measles 1, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 7, Diarrhoea in children under two years 1, compared with 11, 23, 8, 10 and 17 in the previous five years.

Zymotic Death-rate—·14, compared with ·10, ·13 and ·22 in the previous three years.

## (3) TUBERCULOSIS.

## (a) INCIDENCE.

Sex.	Cases on Register on January 1st, 1937.		New Cases Notified or otherwise ascertained.		Cases removed from Register.		Cases on Register on 31st Dec., 1937.	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
Males	99	36	28	6	31	11	96	31
Females	84	12	23	6	29	4	78	14
	183	48	51	12	60	15	174	45

The number remaining on the Register continues fairly constant, viz., 217, 230, 232, 231 and 219 in the past five years.



## (b) AGE.

Age Period.	New Cases Notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pul.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—10 ... ..	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
10—20 ... ..	2	2	1	1	—	1	4	1
20—25 ... ..	8	5	2	—	2	4	1	—
25—35 ... ..	4	8	—	2	2	8	—	—
35—45 ... ..	4	7	—	—	5	1	2	1
45—55 ... ..	7	3	—	—	4	1	—	—
55—65 ... ..	3	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	28	25	6	6	18	18	7	2

## (c) CONTROL.

In addition to the routine methods followed by District Inspectors and Nurses in advising patients and relatives of the danger of infection, the benefit of fresh air and free ventilation, etc., efforts are made to secure sanatorium treatment for early cases and hospital isolation for those whose home conditions are unsuitable for home life. Of the 63 cases notified during the year, 30 were sent to sanatoria for as long as they would consent to stay. This does not include some 27 cases notified and admitted in previous years who still were in sanatoria in hope of permanent cure or because of the unsatisfactory environment of their homes.

Owing to the erection of a new Sanatorium at Scotton Bank, Knaresborough, by the West Riding County Council, Morton Banks Sanatorium, which has been used mostly for the reception of advanced cases, was closed on 31st March.

## (d) MORTALITY.

Deaths: Pulmonary—18 males, 18 females—36, compared with 36 in 1935 and 35 in 1936.

Non-pulmonary—7 males, 2 females—9, compared with 4 in 1935 and 5 in 1936.

Death-rate: Pulmonary—·48, compared with ·47 in 1935 and ·46 in 1936.

Non-pulmonary—·12, compared with ·05 in 1935, and ·06 in 1936.

Total death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis: ·60, compared with ·7, ·5 and ·5 in the previous three years.

No action was taken under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, nor under the P.H. Act, 1925, Art. 62, which empowers certain cases of Tuberculosis to be compulsorily removed to hospital.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The County Bacteriologist reports the following pathological specimens received at the Laboratory, Wakefield, during 1937:—

District.	Sputum and Urine for Tubercle Bacilli.	Throat Swabs for Diphtheria.	Blood and Urine for Enteric Fever.	Water for Bacteriologi- cal Examination	Mis- cellaneous.	MILK.	
						Bacterial Content.	Tubercle Bacilli.
Oakworth Urban ...	8	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haworth „ ...	3	58	2	—	—	—	—
Oxenhope „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silsden „ ...	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Skipton „ ...	22	16	10	2	16	1	1
Keighley Rural ...	34	40	8	2	19	33	24
Sedbergh „ ...	16	19	4	—	3	—	—
Settle „ ...	23	9	1	1	2	6	4
Skipton „ ...	15	7	1	22	25	9	11
	124	155	26	27	65	49	41

Further details of administration work and sanitary conditions applicable to your several Districts may be found in the Annual Reports issued to the respective constituent Authorities in the Combined District.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

WILL SCATTERTY, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

KEIGHLEY,

Medical Officer of Health

May, 1938.

# COMPARATIVE TABLE.

## BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN 1937.

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	Craven Combined District.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
BIRTHS :				
Live ... ..	14·9	14·9	15·3	12·1
Still ... ..	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·61
DEATHS :				
All Causes ... ..	12·4	12·5	11·9	15·1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·02
Diphtheria ... ..	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·09
Influenza ... ..	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·54
Violence ... ..	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·54
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Smallpox ... ..	0·00	—	0·00	0·00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2·33	2·56	2·42	1·17
Diphtheria ... ..	1·49	1·81	1·38	0·54
Enteric Fever ... ..	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·07
Erysipelas ... ..	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·14
Pneumonia ... ..	1·36	1·58	1·20	0·53
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	58	62	55	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	5·8	7·9	3·2	1·10
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0·97	} Not available		·00
Others ... ..	2·26			3·30
Total ... ..	3·23			3·30
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0·94	} Not available		·00
Others ... ..	2·17			3·14
Total ... ..	3·11			3·14
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Puerperal Fever ... ..	13·93	17·59	11·52	4·18
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..				

**CRAVEN**

Combined Sanitary District.

---

# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1937.

KEIGHLEY, MAY, 1938.

---

The Craven Herald Ltd., Skipton.